Sudarshan

Deccan Gymkhana ||
Poona 4 (?) Bhandarkar ||

PU25:N11 E9 ✓
3480
15180

PU2 F7.1 – x584p 4183
Vol. 8 (1&2) x567p 4184
PU2

~~PU2~~ Linguistic Survey of India
Vol VIII pt. II
PU2 ~~PU~~. F7. 8-9
85089 ✓
72721

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Grierson, George A.
Language of Mahā-naya Prakāśa
✓ an examination of Kashmiri as written in 15th Cent. 21735

P1527 E-4

Sanskrit & Derived Languages —
Bhandarkar 71416

P151:1 I7-J5

✓ Comparative Grammar of the
Prakrit Languages.
35532
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P151:2:35 J4
Verb Morphology in Middle Indo Aryan
✓ Vol. 1 82270
Vol 2 82271

Q.22:228 152 I 3.

Harivamsa Purana

Sathe

30932

Q 22: 228 155. E 1-1-2

Vyasa Harivamsa Purana ✓

Tr by. Vishnushastri Bapat

Vol 1 — 24191

Vol 2 — 2420

Sukthankar V. S.

Mahabharata Adiparva: O15: $1A_2$ G6. 1, 5

47193

O15: $1A_2$ g. 31

3982;

3556, 3584, 3575, 3580

13286 3978, 3990, 3984, 3991, 12935-4.

O15:1A2, 9.3.1
VSI.V. Adi parva. 16118

O15:1A2 :9 j M87 H4-1-2
(16310 - 16311)
60043

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(1) O15:1A2 : 9 j M87 H4-1-2
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(2) Kalhana : Kings of Kashmir
Vol. 1 & 2

V2 41 : 21 · Eg. A -1-2
9249, 9251

Bühler. G. Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS
12:315:2 A-1-4
Kas. I 9954
4 9517

(3) V_2 : 720 P I 9
42087-8
(Indian Paleography)

12:315:2 A-5
15390

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12510
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(5) PU2 F1 - J7 • 7 - 9
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(6) Piśāca Languages of North-Western India
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(7) Essays on Kāśmīrī Grammar
P1 521 C9
22334

(8) Dictionary of Kāshmīrī Language
P1521 : J4K ME 6-1-3
3550 - 52

(9) Q.22:228 155 E 1-1-2

Vyāsa Harivamśa Purāna

Tr. by Vishnu Shastri Bāpat

Vol. I 24199

Vol II 242200.

10. P151:1 17-JS

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(1) A Companion to Latin Studies
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(2) ~~[illegible]~~

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नक्षत्र → हि॰ नखतर, ~~कश्मी~~ नछत्र

{ शिक्षा > क॰ ~~सिछ~~; शिक्षा > सिछ

| भिक्षा → भिछा (~~कश्मी~~) (क्षु → छ) ; छ़
                                                                          शंछ़

संभवतः नक्षत्र की कश्मीरी बोलचाल की भाषा में और उसका मूल की व्युत्पत्ति

सं॰ क्ष > छ in both Kashmiri and other M.I.Ls e.g. द्राक्षा > द्राछ, लक्ष > लछ

मक्षिका > मछि, अक्षि = अछि, वक्ष > ~~वछ~~ (क॰)

लक्षण > हि॰ लछन; क॰ ~~लछन~~, संरक्षित > संरछ

प्रत्यक्ष > प्रत्यछ (हि॰)

also पक्ष (~~wings~~) > हि॰ पखर, or पंख; क॰ पछुर

लक्ष्मी > हि॰ लखमी (?) क॰ लछमी
or लच्छी

independent development (corruption? also)

e सं॰ त्स to छ in both

वत्स → बच्छ (हि॰ क॰ व्‌छ

बुभुक्षा → भूख (हि॰ क॰ → बुछि

* काश्मीरी "पूत" (पुत्र) पक्षियों के बच्चों के लिए प्रयुक्त

आलता अक्षी (अलक्त)
अनहरून (काश्मीरी)

{ हंस — हंसराज (सं०) — ह्युमराज (काश्मीरी)
हंस के पर होते
का और कोई उदाहरण मिलना प्राप्त नहीं हो सका है।

verbs which remain same —

कर (क), कुर (कि०), कर - हि०।
मर
चर . चर् चर } . अनहास्तक
गच्छ गछ
च्यव च्यव
उपत उप (हि०)
मेर मार (हि०)

मराठी – हा – पः
प = ह = ईरानियन प्रभाव?
कृष्ण > कान्ह (हि०) > क्रुहुन

ह > श] सं० हिम शीन हिन, श्वाशी शीन
नर्क > नरक > नऱक

Simillarity quoted by Grierson only where Dardic words are of Sanskritic origin

करे ई प्रा० = क्रेट (ब > त्र) word in Dardic languages
प्रा० चिट्ठि (सं० इष्ट) > हि० चट्ठ > के० च्यठ or च्यठ with ई palatalization

---

के० त्रे : पं० त्रै

सं० जाया > क० जन

Confusion between
ड़ ड़ & र not only in Kashmiri but in
Braj also → लड़ > लरिहौं > (लड़ूँगा)
लड़ी → लरी (लरिका) चढ़ी (चढ़ी - मोर)
चिड़िया > चरे ; कूरा, कूड़ (कूड़ा)
दश → दाह (दस) मराठी - दहा
द्वादशः (बा) बारह - द्वादुन
ग > व or उ (consonant is dropped)
द्वारा उवाल डोगरी में प्रयोग
रावले for द्वारे

Sing. Nom → पिता , पि० पता , दुइ , वि० दुह
Dat (animal) ताजिया , तिते
गि० ताजा ता ताया दुयाविकहर

(1.) ~~Harivamśa Purāṇa
with Hindi Translation
Babu Jnyanendra Jaini
Q22:228 1529
41340~~

(1)
Q22: 228 152 I3
30932

Harivamśa Purāṇa
Gadadhara Sharma

(2) Q22: 228 152J2
65402
59011

सर्वतंत्राणि
6213. Old grammar – S' script. 66 ff. Incomplete
7 x 10. 23-29 lines Bosh for a - p indic - 29.
A Census of Indic MSS
in US & Canada. compiled by H. I. Poleman
American Oriental Society
New Haven, Connecticut, 1938.
American Oriental Series Vol. 12

Dr. K. K. Raja[?]
Ed. New Catalogus Cat.
Madras Univ. Madras 5

Folklore

3 British India St.

Calcutta – 1

[illegible]

[illegible]

DETAILED REPORT
OF A
TOUR IN SEARCH OF SANSKRIT MSS
MADE IN
KASHMIR, RAJPUTANA, AND CENTRAL INDIA
by
- G. Bühler

[Extra Number of the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. 1877.

~~P.~~ 83. KASHMIR, AN ACCOUNT OF SOME MSS

P.83. Kashmiri is a Prâkrit, one of the languages descended from Skt., or rather from one of the dialects out of which the classical Skt. ~~of~~ was formed. Nearest to it comes Sindhi, but the differences between Sindhi & Ksh. are greater than those between Sindhi & Gujrati or Hindi. The chief peculiarities of Kashmiri phonetics are :-

(1) The preservation or development of a clear short a as a substitute for ancient â e.g. Âtha 'the hand' = Hindi hâth, Skt. hasta; ~~[illegible]~~ CHÛRA (tsûra) ablat. sing of CHÛr, 'a thief' = Skt. chorât, ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ... chorânam, karân, a pres. part. of karun, 'to do'.

(2) A great confusion between e and i and o and u, which are frequently to distinguish from one another. Hence the Pandits wrote ĕ for i and इ for e, ए for e, and उ for u.

(3) The development of the letters ö, ü and ü̂ (pronounced nearly like the German sounds thus marked), either by the influence of following î (umlaut), or in the case of u directly from i, e.g. brör, 'a female cat', fem. of brор, 'a tom-cat' = Skt. viḍâlî, developed by means of an intermediate stage. brôri; karüm, fem. of kor, 1st pers. sing. perf. fem. of kar, from karun, 'to do', with the affixed pronoun me, 'I' derived from karî-me through an intermediate stage *kari-me.

(4) The regular change of medial a and e to u or o, through the influence of the following ... , nom. sing.

verb-noun of the verb kar, "to do", with objective case karnas, where the u of the nom. is owing to the lost u of the termination, Sindhi karanu shows; host", nom sing., "an elephant", hastis, objective obj.

P. 84. On the same principle rests also the infusion of original final u into the preceding syllable, in case the vowel of the latter was i; e.g. nyuli", nom. sing. masc. "blue', obj. case nilis, dyuṭh", perf. pass. part. and perfect tense; seen, he saw: compare Gujarati diṭho, Sindhi diṭhu. The last fem. is also diṭhi

(5) The development of a final exceedingly short vowel u, the representative of original o or u, of a final i of the same description a remnant of ancient ī, e.g. gur", nom. sing. "horse' = Hindi ghoṛa(a) or ghodo(a). The same occurs regularly in the ... of all words

following the secondary declension. In the old Kashmirian works, e.g. the sayings of Lalla, [illegible] gora is written, which is to be pronounced gur", and the word is dissyllabic. This is not the case with modern poems.

(6). The almost complete disappearance of the soft aspirates gh, dh, ḍh, and bh, for which the corresponding unaspirated letters appear, e.g. gur", 'a horse' = Hindi ghodo; bāvun, 'the telling, the discovering', or 'to tell, to discover' = Skt. bhāvanam; bōi, 'the brother' = Hindi bhāi.

(7) The occasional development of ch (pronounced ts) out of the ancient [illegible], e.g. chūr, 'a thief' = Skt. chora

(8) The development of a new soft sibilant, za, which takes the place of ancient Skt. dhya, Pkt jha,

Ling. Society article

e.g. mañz, 'in' = Skt madhye; bôzun, the hearing, to hear from Skt. budhya-te.

(9) The frequency of the change, which Schleicher calls zetacism, e.g. hokh", masc. 'dry' = Skt shushka fem hochhöi (= s'ushki = sukhi); masc. nyùl", fem. nīj (= nīli or nīly); masc. gomut" 'gone' fem. gömüch.

(10) The nearly complete suppression of lingual ṇs, e.g. karun = Skt. karṇam, Marathi karṇeṃ, kan, the ear = Skt karṇa.

(11) The insertion of an epithetic r, e.g. in the name of the towns Bijbrör, which stands for Vijayavihāra, and Prûch = Prunach (Hiwen Thsang) and Skt. Parṇotsa.

In the treatment and in the declensions I note the following peculiarities:—

(1) The unification of the neuter and masc. genders, to which one single form is used, e.g.

nyulū, 'blue', corresponds to Skt. nīlaḥ and nīlam, Guj. nīlo and nīlum. (The Guj forms, too, are pronounced, by everybody except pedants, exactly alike).

(2) The retention of four or the two declensions for the mas. & two for the fem. viz:—

P. 185 / Stems in a, masc.

singular

Nom. chūr, 'a thief'	=	Skt.	choraḥ
Acc. chūr	=	"	choram
Inst. chūran	=	"	chorena
*Ablat. chūra	=	"	chorāt
Obj. chūras	=	"	chorasaya
Voc. chūrā			

Plural

Nom. chūr	= Skt. chorāḥ
Acc. "	= " chorān
Inst. chūrau	= Vedic chorebhiḥ
Obj. chūran	= Skt. chorāṇām.
Voc. chūro	

~~Ev-ilor~~

* This case is of rare occurrence, and not formed from all nouns; Exs. actually used are manza, Skt. madhyāt; tala, Skt talāt, nāra, 'by fire' etc.

II – Stems in i < ya

Singular

Nom. hostᵘ an elephant

Acc. " "

Inst. hastⁱ = ĭ + â

Obj. hashi = Arch. – issa

Voc. hastyâ

Plural

Nom. hastⁱ = Skt. – ayaḥ

Acc. hast = " în

Inst. hastyav or hastyau = { ibhiḥ / yebhiḥ

Obj. hastyan or hastyau = { înam / yânâm

Voc. hastyo

III – Stems in î

Sing.

Nom. devî, a goddess = Skt. devî

Acc. " = " devîm

Inst. deviyi = " devyâ

Obj. deviyi = " devyâḥ

Voc. deviyi

Plural

A. M6.

Nom. deviyi = Skt. Devyaḥ

Acc. deviyi = " devîḥ

*Inst. deviyav = " devîbhiḥ

*Obl. deviyan = " devînân

Voc. deviyo

iv. – Mixed î & yâ forms, the latter in pl. only.

All Kashmiri nouns follow one or other of these four declensions, with a few exceptions nearly or altogether. To the latter class belongs, e.g. yed, the belly, which only substitutes yad in the oblique cases. The only real difficulties consist in the internal vowel changes, which are most capricious, though always depending on final u or î. Thus brör, "a cat" fem. shows in the objective case the old â of viḍâlî, and makes brâri, while the masc. has in the same case bröris = Skt. viḍâlakasya.

* These two case are rather formed from in yâ

Besides these ancient cases, Kash. forms, like the other Indian Pkts., a new genetive by means of adjectival affixes, most frequently by the affix – hyund^u or – hyünd^i, masc., pl. hind^i, fem. hinz, pl. hinza, which is attached to the objective case, and becomes, in case the latter ends in s –

sund^u (for s hyund) masc., pl. = sund^i

sünz fem., pl. sünza

e.g. chūrasund^u, '~~bo~~ 'belonging to a thief

chūraahyund^u 'belonging to thieves.

deviyi – { hyund^u / hyünd^u } = 'belonging to a goddess.

Substitutes for these terminations in the cases of lifeless things adjectives in uk^u formed from the base of the word (Skt. uka) fem üch^i, e.g. svarguk^u, masc., 'referring to heaven'

svargüch^i fem.

For N-Pr. un^u m., un^i fem. (Skt. üna, (or – uv^u, fem. – üv^i. cf. (ghasav^u, ghasüv^i) ginno, ni, ...

used, p. 87 e.g. chandrāmunū, mūnī, belonging to moon. Chandrāna

Numerous other cases may be formed by adding postpositions to the objective cases.

The Pronouns, too, preserve a good many old forms, which do not occur in the other [illegible]; e.g. the nom. su, Skt. sa(ḥ), and fem. so = Skt. sā. But some remarkable new forms have been produced, such as bo (spelt by the Pandits [illegible]), which I take to be a representative of Skt. bhavat, originally pres. part. of bhū, 'to be', but used as respectful mode of addressing others; and cha (tsa), 'thou', which shows a relacism unknown to Indian vernaculars.

In the verb one of the most striking features is that the verbum substantivum is a nominal base with masc. & fem. which has been formed from the

root, chha, which occurs in many Indian vernaculars, viz:—

Present tense

		Singular	Plural
1.	Masc.	bo chhu-s	asi chhi
	Fem.	bo chhe-s	asi chhe
2.	Masc.	cha chhu-k	tohi chhi-va
	Fem.	cha chha-k	tohi chhe-va
3.	Masc.	su chhu	tim chi
	Fem.	so chhe	tima che

This paradigm shows also curious affixes in the 1st and 2nd persons sing. & in the 2nd person plural, which I believe to be remnants of the personal pronouns that were first attached to the nominal bases, and afterwards once more placed before them. The other tenses of the verb. subst. are formed from the root âs-un, to be.

In the conjugation of other verbs only three old tenses and moods have been preserved, the imperative, the present, and the future. This agrees with the practice of some of the Indian vernaculars, e.g. of Gujarāti. But the present tense has obtained the sense of the future, and the future tense serves for the conditional, viz –

Imper. 2nd pers. gachh (gats) = Skt. gachha
Fut. 3rd. pers. so gachhi = Skt. gachhati = Pkt. gachhai: compare Guj. Hindi kare.
Fut. 3rd pers. pl. tim gachhan = Skt. Pkt. gacchanti
Conditional 3rd pers. sing. see gachhahe, 'he would go'.

The change of the original sya to ha of the affix is well known in Pkt.

Add. The affixes mentioned under the verb substantive as being attached to the 2nd. pers. sing. a ... ... here, e.g.

gachchhaik, 'thou wilt go', tohi gachhiv "you will go'.

The new present tense is formed by the pres. part. with the verb substantive, e.g. bo gachhân (or gachhhan) chhus 'I am going, I go.'

The past tense is formed, as in all Indian Akts, by the old past-part. passive, to which in case of neuter verbs the same ? affixes are attached which appear in the 1st & 2nd persons sing. 2nd person plural of the verb substantive. With neuter verbs the personal pronouns stand in the nominative case, viz:-

Past tense of gachhun, 'to go'

1. {m. bo gô-s / f. bo gaye-s}   asi gai / asi gayi

2 {m. gachha / f.

3. su ...

Transitive verbs do not take the affixes, s, k in the perfect, but may take the instrumental of the personal pronouns before or behind the participle or both ways in the 1st or 3rd persons, and in the 2nd person either after the participle or before & after it. The conjugation becomes particularly complicated by the re-appearance of the old final vowels of the nom. of the participle; and by the fact that the affixed pronouns appear in older forms than when they stand before the verb, and that frequently if the object is expressed by a pronoun the latter is added after the personal pronoun viz.

Past tense of karun (to do)

	Sing.	Pl.
1. Masc.	(a) me kor = Guj. me karyô	1. Masc. asi kor
	(b) me kor-m	Fem. asi kar
	(c) kor-m	2 Masc. tohi kor-va
		Fem. tohi-kar-v

1. Fem. (a) me kar
(b) me karii-m
(c) kariim

3 Masc. timav kor
timav koru-k
koru-k

2. Masc. (a) che koru-t
(t = ti = tvayā)
(b) koru-t

3 Fem. timav kar
timav karu-k
kareak

2 Fem. che karii-t
karii-t.

P. 89. 3 Masc. (a) tami / tami } kor

(b) tami / tami } koru-n

(c) koru-n

3 Fem. (a) tami / tami } kar

(b) tami / tami } karii-n

(c) karii-n

The [illegible] of the [illegible] from

the root of the verb always follows the Skt., and it is impossible to explain them by Kashmiri. Thus deshun, 'to see', makes dyuṭhᵘ = diṭho = drishṭaḥ; dyun, 'to give', dyutᵘ = *dito = Guj. dīdho = Sanskr. dattaḥ.
The difficulties of the ordinary learner are further increased by the changes in the radical vowels caused by the original u of the nominative termination of the participle.

There is the usual liberal allowance of periphrastic tenses formed with the participles pres. in ân, the past part. in mut, the participle future = avun, or anvôl, and all the tenses of the verb substantive, e.g. bo ôsus gachhân 'I was going'
bo chhus gômutᵘ, I have gone
bo chhus gachhanavôl [illegible] about to go,
bo chhus gachhavun I am just about to go.

~~This slight sketch will show that Ksl.~~

~~I believe that it (Ksl).~~

Among the old verbal derivatives the Ksl. has preserved the Skt. absolutive in tvā, thus we have from gachhun, 'to go' gachhit, 'having gone' which stands for *gachhitvā = *gachhittā.

This slight sketch will show that Ksl. is a very peculiar language, & worthy of being studied. I believe that it has the greatest importance for the comparative grammar of the Indian vernaculars, because, for instance, it so clearly reveals the manner in which the new cases of the declension have been formed from old bases, a point which in the other languages is exceedingly difficult. The facts which I have given above differ somewhat from those given by Mr. Bowring, Dr. Elmslie & others. They

have been obtained partly from Munshi Yār Mohammed, whom I have received above as the late Mr. Elmslie's teacher and from two Kash. poems, Nāgārjunacharita & Mahmūd-i-Gaznav. I hope to publish the latter soon, & to give a fuller sketch of Ksh. grammar with it.

Kash. has, like all mod. Indian ~~[illegible]~~

Janamcharita

The oldest book in the Lallāvākyāni, a poem on Śaiva phil. by a poetess called Lallâ. Next follows the Bāṇāsura [illegible] which was written in the reign of Zain-ul-Âbidin. It is to be regretted that these two works are not easy to make out, even with the help of a Skt-trained. Munshi Yar Mohd. [illegible] ... them

Janamcharita 793, 796 Ban. ...

The Pandits said they understood them, but could not explain them at once when asked to do so. I have only succeeded in making out a few verses here & there.

Catalogue (Classified List of MSS purchased in 1875–76) begins from P. 90. (2, li).

Kashmiri

789. Amarkosha, with Kashmiri explanation

Author 0, Fols. 56, lines 10, Age: N.C. Material paper, Character S'ar. Place where bought Bikâner Complete

790 2. Amsika, a poem, 0, 11, ... N.C., Per. Bikanir, Complete.

791 3. Kas'miri kosha 0, 11, 10, N.C., Paper, S'ar., Bikanēr, comp.

793. Janamcharita; with another unknown piece. Auth 0, 35, 14, 0, Paper, S'ar, Bik. Incomp.

795. Nirvāṇa deśa śloki stava

..., 1, 18, 0, paper. Sār. Bṛh. Cap.

796. Bagaśuravadha 0, 80, 10, 0, paper, Sār, Bikaner, Incomplete.

811. A Kash Grammar & D. ?.

0 ... NC paper, Per, Bṛh. Comp.

812 completion of Kash. says.

0, 54, 8, ditto, ditto Śār, ditto, ditto.

Last Cover Page [illegible] (Black ink)

[illegible]

Front Cover ? [illegible]

folios 1–34, (35–36 missing) 37–85 (86 missing) 87–93

reddish ochre

Ink. black, & red., (corrections) — in black

or ink. Two kinds, one is [illegible] other
is [illegible]

3 3

ESSAYS ON KAS'HMIRĪ GRAMMAR

by

George A. Greirson. (Thacker Spink and Co. Calcutta, 1899)

PREFACE

"A study of Kāçmīrī is an essential preliminary to any enquiry which deals competently with the mutual relations of the modern Aryan vernaculars of India.

Journal; ~~Royal~~ Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXV Part-I, No 3, 1896, P. 280

On the Ksh. vowel system.

(P.L.) "Carey in his Serampur translation of the New testament has used the Sārdā character. ... The Persian character, with its facile omission of vowel-marks is not suited for representing the intricacies of vowel-system of Ksh. And, indeed, to one who is not familiar with the pronunciation of the language from practical experience it would be impossible to gain merely a fair idea of the correct pron.

of most Ksh. words, even from a fully vocalized Persian transliteration

p. 3. The Sh. (Devanagari) system of writing Ksh. has the advantage of using fixed definite signs for fixed definite sounds. To those accustomed to the simpler, i.e. less perfect systems hitherto in vogue, it no doubt, looks clumsy, but after considerable hesitation I have come to the conclusion that, whether for the purposes of science or for the benefit of learners, the only satisfactory way of transcribing Ksh. in the Roman character is to follow the Sh. system with a few minor modifications.

The S' system is based upon actual facts of the language ...

from other Indian languages in using vowels at the end of a word which are rather silent or nearly so, but which modify the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable. To an Englishman or Russian this is a commonplace of spellings. An Englishman pronounces the a in the word man, in a certain way. By adding an e, he gets the word mane, in which the final e is silent, but modifies the ~~pro~~ pronunciation of the preceding a. In Ksh. these silent (or nearly silent) vowels are called by Hindu Grammarians, ~~the~~ mātrās, and there are three of them, viz. i-mātrā, u-mātrā & ū-mātrā, which are represented in S. character by the ordinary signs for i, u & ū respectively with

the sign of the virāma (halant) appended. The mark ' is also placed over the preceding vowel to show that it is modified. In the Roman character they are conveniently represented by a small ⁱ, ᵘ, or ū above the line, a dot being placed under the preceding vowel to indicate modification. Thus are कॊरि kạrⁱ, they (masc.) were made; कॊरु kạrᵘ, he was made; and कॊरू kạrū, she was made.

Of these mātrās it may be said that u and ū are as a rule absolutely silent, while i is just heard.

P.h. The history of these modified sounds is evident enough. It will suffice to take one mātrā as an ex. The [illegible] became

in Ap. Pkt. करिउ kariu, from which was derived the old Ksh. करु karu. By epenthesis of which Ksh. is extremely fond, this pronounced कउर kaur whence we get the modern pronunciation of 'core'. The old spelling was, however, retained, but the mark of virāma was added to show that the final u was silent. So also कॉरि kari, represents an Ap. करिइ kariï; कॅरु karü represents an Ap. करिअउ kariāu or करि kari. It can easily be shown that ü-mātrā represents an older ī, not an older u. Words in ü-mātrā are nearly all fem. forms of masculines in u-mātrā, a fact which explains the adoption of the long ū sign as a substitute for the long ī.

Sometimes by addition of suffixes these mātrās [illegible]

of a word. If the suffix consists of a single consonant, they are then fully pronounced (still, however, modifying the preceding vowel) & the sign of virama is omitted. In this case, ü-mātrā takes the sound of a short German ü. Thus, if we add the suffix n, meaning 'by him', to the above words we get from करि karⁱ, करिन् karin; from करु karᵘ, करुन karun (pronounced something like korun); & from करू karü, करून karün (pronounced something like kärün). If, however, a suffix consists of a consonant & a vowel or more, the mātrā vowels remain unpronounced. Thus take the suffix wa, by you, adding this to करि karⁱ, we get करिव kariwa, & to करु karᵘ, we get

कॖरिव, karⁱwⁱ (korwi) & to कॖरि karī,
we get कॖर्यव, (kärwi). Again by
adding the suffix tha-s by this (was made)
we get कॖरिथस karithas (korthas). masc. &
कॖर्यथस kärthas fem.

P.S. — The only exception I make
to this system of transcription is the
representation of the ŏ-sound in cob, and
the ĕ-sound in ebb. These, in S'ne
represented by wa (or u) and ye respectively,
following a consonant. Thus ट्वह्य (or टुह्य)
twahya (or tuhye) (pr. tŏhĕ). As this
wa & ya do not convey to the reader
the sounds they represent, I transliterate
them (when they represent these sounds)
by ŏ & ĕ respectively.

अ-e is usually pronounced as the short e in America

गगछि gangki thou wilt congeal.

बरकि barake thou wilt agree

सरकि sarke, thou wilt experience.

बबर babᵃrᵘ, a flower

P.7. च्वखर tswakhar (pronounce tsukhar) make angry

खरच करुन kharts pāvᵃ = spend

च्यतुर tshyatar = put out fire.

बतस्रव batsᵃrāv, cause to fear

बदरव badᵃrāv, bake bread

बहुर bahzᵃr, divide

मज़ुर manzᵃr, make imperfect.

व्यज़र vyazᵃr decide

व्यदर vyadar be slack

व्यवर vyavar scatter

गतु gatᵘ (got), thin, weak

स्वछ्राव swatsᵊrāv, appease
हतर hatᵊr, make this
ह्वबार hwabᵊr conquer
ह्यमर hwemᵊr appear

P.10

काद kād, a representative (masc)
गाल gāl shame
डाख ḍāks ashes
लाँज़ lā̃z, a stake
चाँद cā̃d, centre of a shawl or handkerchief

लाँख, lā̃ks (pr. lõks) a stride
वाँछ wõtsh, (pr. wõtsh) ~~deci~~ deceiving.
क्रांज (krö̈j) a potter's wife
क्रोंह krōhᵘ or krōhu, a relation
P.12 द्योंह dyōhᵘ (dyōhu) a Goddess.
द्योर dyārᵘ (dyör), a rich woman
[illegible] dyārᵘ (voc)

p. (15)

[illegible] = zil, a short space of time.

[illegible] zinlam = thus.

[illegible] = [illegible] whisper

[illegible] ipsit^u yipsitt, the yoke of a plough

[illegible] mili = reconciliation

p. 16. [illegible] tsŏl, a fireplace = fem

[illegible] pŏth, piles, fem.

p. 17. [illegible] wur^u. wu^2r ; rice boiled dry.

[illegible] wul^u wu^2 ll, a small hole in the wall for ventilation or light to pass.

[illegible] thyup^u thyu^2pp, a basket for fruit or animals, masc

p. 18. [illegible] lūl lū^i li, affectionately

[illegible] dūli doli, deserted, as an orphan.

p. 19. [illegible] nyūr^u nyū^2r, pasturage (masc) near

[illegible] pyūr^u pyū^2r gream (masc.

[illegible]

[illegible] vyüg ; a trap door

[illegible] kü̃r pronounced kü̃r cruel (fem.)

[illegible] kür masc.

[illegible] gü̃d gü̃ do fetch ker. , masc. [illegible] gü̃d

p. 21. [illegible] gem verses (obsolete).

p. 22. [illegible] mai (mä̃i) [illegible] a frog (seldom used)

[illegible] pö̃k (pök ; a road

[illegible] mö̃k (mök) a ~~corpse~~ corpse

[illegible] dearness (in price)

p 30. [illegible] [illegible] : a master, a mistress

[illegible] excellent [illegible] sweat of the feet

[illegible] pŏhar = an insect of grass

[illegible] pŏharĕn

36 [illegible] tsrōli watchman

[illegible]

[illegible] – for Radhakrishna

P51 [illegible] = cascade

p.63 [illegible] wŏrazü, a woman who has married twice, [illegible] kwatsü, a small bag,

p 66 [illegible] ([illegible]) consolation

p 69 [illegible] kŏh, a hare

[illegible], a hole

71 [illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible] = an asses load

[illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible] ([illegible])

P. 80 10000 [illegible] ayŏth

1,000,000 [illegible] prayŏth

[illegible], [illegible] ([illegible]) = pair

82. [illegible] is indefinite; it means about three, a group of three...

a trio, is [illegible] ([illegible]) trit or [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] About six

[illegible] = a group of six

83

About seven = [illegible] sạtĕth

[illegible] hĕtặr

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] = Somewhat dear

P 95 [illegible] [illegible] vyuts; c [illegible]

115. prəgg

पुंगा = a couch

पांसर् pəsər blame

पांसरुन pəsərun, blaming.

श्रुद weep श्रुदरुन srədhun

1/22 wom = be unlucky

छेस tshŏk; become speechless

दुखव lŏkav ; cause to disappear

123 - कुरा... speak in anger

119.

~~ग~~ नेँ marts = be ~~infatien~~ impatience

तेस — नेँ, of that man or some there will be impatience.

तेस नेँ (ता) marts, of that man/come, there was impatience

p.120 — [illegible] kh's, = pluck the hair (sense obscene)

[illegible] = be burnt

[illegible] = appear [illegible] = [illegible] means a collection

[illegible] phani means a female thief

[illegible] thekiñd = a pleader

[illegible] = a trembler

p.121 — [illegible] khaṇḍar = divide

126. [illegible] = shear

[illegible] = kick

127. [illegible] = change for the bad

127

रव = be beautiful

खुश = be pleased with

ऊतल = cover (verb)

128 – वोलल wŏlal = adorn

त्सोक tsŏk = be angry

त्सोकुन tsŏkun anger

ऊर्द = earn

सोवय् = happiness

सोव = sleep → comes the derivative

ऊद् सोवय् waking, keeping awake

टोमतय = a false charge

वाल = cultivate

वावरय = cultivation

~~Cnse~~ see P. 131

([illegible] [illegible])

दरयूत, शेलयूत,

[illegible] :

[illegible] mōdⁱ = respect

[illegible] mōdayatⁱ [illegible] fem. = respected

[illegible] bassaiuygtⁱ [illegible] fem. = loveliness

[illegible] = with ugly nose

[illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible] mean very old

[illegible] = medicine

[illegible] = having the evil eye

[illegible] desire [illegible] = covetous

[illegible] [illegible] = very beautiful

[illegible] [illegible] = a calumniator

[illegible] = [illegible] = abrasive

[illegible] [illegible] state [illegible] = stateliness

[illegible] [illegible] acrid [illegible] = acridity

[illegible] [illegible] = [illegible]

139.

काव्युर् kāwur dark-blue काव्यर्‌ {illegible}

~~[illegible]~~

टेक्‌ tek sharp. टेक्यर्

140 ~~[illegible]~~ त्रिक्‌ trukh, clever

त्रिक्यर्‌ trukhyar = cleverness.

मैन्छ् mänts, lazy मैन्छ्यर् mänchyar

मंद्‌ mand sick. मंदर्‌ sickness

141 हटमल्य् hatamalyu हटमल्यार् half-clean half-cleanliness

अँद्रु ŏdr weak अँद्र्‌ weakness

वुइल्‌ wuil fickle वुइलर् = fickleness

p. 144. पोंतु pŏnt wild [illegible]

A.M. 27 (to) when the relation is

not [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] pōja low [illegible] pōj' pōz'
lowness of position (in a household)

[illegible] piter' bod' = fatherhood

[illegible] = [illegible] = brotherhood, commensality.

p. 148 – [illegible] tyut' so much [illegible] tityun' [illegible] much

[illegible]

[illegible] = a blow [illegible] a club, a mace

[illegible] kutun' ; a small beam, a stick.

[illegible] a precious stone [illegible] manan'r a lapidary

[illegible] skin – [illegible] tsam'r' a leather worker

[illegible] an impediment – [illegible] an impeder

[illegible] lam', delay [illegible] lam'r' delayer

[illegible] interest [illegible] lab'r' a money lender

p. 153

p. 157.

इत्, used to form adverbs of time

मन्दियुन् mandyun, midday — मन्दिजत् at midday

वालित्र — वालेत्रत

वत्नंग, the time of the night meal

वत्र्-रव, the time of going to bed after the night meal

162. लव् lav (fem) used to form diminutives of words signifying breath or light —

प्राण् life — प्राणलव् a sparkle of life

श्राह — श्राहलव् a trace of breath

गाश्लव् [illegible] लव् (a little lamp)

~~The final व् becomes [illegible] in declension~~

~~Thus acc. sg. प्राणलवि~~

163 — [illegible] (fem) used form [illegible]

p. 159 —

163

[illegible] , [illegible] ś'ur'rĕṭpuph a poor little boy

[illegible] [illegible] indicates connexion, including the idea of the partition — [illegible] a piece of cloth

[illegible] there is some slight relationship with his maternal grandfather.

[illegible] (mesi), added to words signifying vegetables or wood, to signify a little

[illegible] , [illegible] , [illegible] , [illegible]

[illegible] kăn (kŏn) used in the same way

---

165 [illegible] is added to any word to indicate the presence of water, or a place for offering sacrifices to minor deities or spirits,

[illegible] , [illegible] krir'bal , [illegible] , [illegible]

[illegible] , the place where water (Skr- [illegible]) is offered to ancestors. [illegible] , a washer [illegible]

Root — Past and Aorist

Root		Past and Aorist	Meaning
अड् ad		अड्यौव्	be powerless, persevere
अलल / अललाव		अलौलुव, अललयौव,	wrap up, enfold
अंगाव		अंगौलुव, अंगावयौव	tell (दाव)
अहल		अहलुव, अहलयौव	honour
आहेन	वरेरायन	आंहेनुव, -यौव	practice
आंज़र	वेज़र		be devoted to
आंटर	वाटर	आंटरुव, आंटरयौव	meditate
आरन	वेरतरौनि		in wrath against a person
आरल		आरलुव, आरलयौव,	make rough
आगव		आगवुव —	aim straight at
आवहर		आवहयौव	crumble to pieces
आर	कंडर (chanzar)	कंड़रुव — यौव	be disappointed

वनावुन } to earn
कमाव

P-318

कांर	कोंरुन कांरयोव	to pilfer secretly
काठ्योव	——	be hard.
काय	कोयुन् कयोन्	be lazy, to make (oneself) lazy
काम		be powerless
कावर kāv^ir	कावर्योव kāv^irayau	be black
क्यन (क्लेदने)	क्यनयोव kenayau	be moist
कुठ	कुठ्योव	be in distress
कुप	कुप्योव	be angry
कुनल (वोतलनि मावे)		
कुड (कूट)	कुडुन	pull out
कूंर kṛś कर	कूंरयोव, क्रयोव	be thin
कोंकव kōnkav	कों केवुन (गुन बखन्नाम)	recommend (a person)
कोंल ko l लोहित)	कोलयोव	be red
रजन्डर		hide in the shame
		act badly
खेप	= व्यनिवाव	
P.321 खेरखलार	खुरखलावुन	search anything in water

[illegible] = [illegible] [illegible] > [illegible]

323 [illegible] [illegible] be thin

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] censure

[illegible] [illegible] in the mouth

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] spike

324 [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible], [illegible] Canker

[illegible] [illegible] to suddenly waken up (before one is thoroughly awake)

[illegible] [illegible] take, stop rain?

[illegible] [illegible] shake liquid in a vessel

[illegible] [illegible] praise

[illegible] [illegible] – be humble before, show humility to

325

[illegible] caikhar [illegible] – contract

326

[illegible] [illegible], wait for rain to pass over, pass time.

[illegible] disclose a secret in anger.

[illegible] chinder [illegible] chy[illegible] be stupefied

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] – be proud [illegible]

[illegible] make proud

[illegible] (chhōkal) be scattered

[illegible] (chhōkun [illegible]) be reduced

[illegible] [illegible] chōparun – spread

[illegible], [illegible] = give up ([illegible])

[illegible] = serve or work (in one's own home

~~[illegible] [illegible]~~

[illegible] [illegible] "

[illegible] [illegible] be stale

[illegible] [illegible] spy

[illegible] Caught dearly

[illegible] "

[illegible] ([illegible]) rejoice ([illegible])

[illegible] [illegible] make a sign

[illegible] [illegible] (sōkirun.) make angry

[illegible] (tsōts) [illegible] have insufficient means

[illegible] [illegible] } be this

[illegible]

334. [illegible] blame behind one's back

[illegible]

335 [illegible] [illegible] drink with a hike

[illegible] [illegible] fear

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hate

[illegible] [illegible] dive ✓

[illegible] [illegible] ([illegible]) ✓

330 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [[illegible]] be angry with, reproach angrily. ✓

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] be hot tempered

334 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Work in a [illegible] way

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] - be [illegible] ✓

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fear ✓

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

श्री

धांव(, धार) त्वरायाम् be in a hurry ✓

३५२ पिट , ~~पट~~ ट्युपुर = beat, slap (…)

दबव ग्रसौ दबुनुर दबव्योन press down to the ground

दम दमुन damun ~~….~~ roar (of wind or fire)

दल दलुन दल्योन = beat.

दरि र । दर्शन (दर्शन) दांरुरुन , consider, reflect.
० रव

दर्ब (दर्प्योन) cause to quiver

दुग्ध dōn डुपुर dayun : (let) milk

दैवस्व dasrāv दौरवोन दुश्रुर blame ✓

३५५ नम नुपुर napun bribe ✓

नेष्ठ (उन्ठानि) नुरूर nūth ~~….~~ नष्योन disappear

नौर (…) नारयोव be smitten.
नाम्ना।

नाशार नाशारु decaying ✓
० रावि

~~…~~ निवेदने . निवेदुनुन

नेद्वत नेवुतुर proclaim

नोमूर (…) …abstract, abridge
नोमरव

349

कछल   चछोदुन   recognize

पर · प्राप्तौ   परयाँव   obtain

पठ   पठ्योव   be successfully complete

3अप. पल्न कुर्वन्ति   पंलुर वस्यँन ... give privates

पल्नु   पल्लुज palgur पल्यौव = be useful

350 पांसुर (पिंश्रति   पांसस्न   blame
पांसरोव)

पिर (परिदेवने) (पुरुर), पिर्योन lament
पिररोव cause to lament

पेद   पद्योव   → be cognisant of

पिशन (चेशतिर्गत्यो)

पीर -   पीर्योव   be smooth, slippery

351 पीठ   पीठ्योव   wait wearily

पीहर pihar   पुहरुन   blame & instruct at once
(आशिष प्रतिशापनो)

पुन   शापनतिमात्रयो   पुनु pun पुन्योव come (of course)

पुल pol   पुल्योव   be weak

पु

35[illegible] पोत्र-पर्याय

पोर्य – कर्षात्रिय-नर्पतोः पोयँ – be competent, be ..y
पोरु पोरेवुन् पोरयोन oppress

353 प्रिय उपालंभे प्रयुनु pry.. reproach
प्रिज प्रयोव be excellent

354 कांव – कांवुन enquire into the meaning, enquire
कौंग कौंवुन cry (of children) mew
कांपत कांपयोव be fit for any work
कूपत कूपतवुन take secretly

356 कोर् phor स्फुरणे कूर् phur कोयँ quiver
357 बोद्राव बोद्रोवुन bake bread
बडंगे तिगवुन to divide
359 बांत बांतयोव be preferred (usually food)

काथ कथने कावुन speak
360 बुज़ दीप्तौ बुज़योव shine
बिछ बुछवुन laugh

शांल शांत make level, calm, console.

360. [illegible] · [illegible] } make imperfect
[illegible] } diminish

[illegible]

363 [illegible] [illegible] complete a vow

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] steal

365. [illegible] [illegible] ~~cook~~ i. eat improperly

[illegible] [illegible] – wait

[illegible] [illegible] — be called.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bear pain (only used in perf. [illegible])

[illegible] [illegible] be able

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pervade

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] = calculate

[illegible] [illegible] escape secretly

368 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ; [illegible] drag along (the ground)

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] persistently follow

369 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] = be worth

[illegible] [illegible] have a weak pulse

[illegible] [illegible] be pleased

[illegible] [illegible] = reap

[illegible] [illegible] be sufficient

[illegible] [illegible] be deficient

[illegible] [illegible] be sufficient

373 – [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] devote

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] = rain drops

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cheat.

[illegible] [illegible] give away (things etc.)

[illegible] [illegible] " "

[illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible]

376 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sperate, cease or cancel etc.

[illegible] [illegible] serve

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be loose, slack
[illegible] make loose

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] serve, receive

[illegible] [illegible] go out of order

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] scatter
[illegible] "
[illegible] "
576 [illegible] [illegible] be mixed, fade (of a flower) [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] be pleased

377 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be wide awake
378 [illegible] [illegible] Sorrow in seperation

[illegible] [illegible] wup burn inside

[illegible] wöphar [illegible] make slack

[illegible] wöbar [illegible] be finished

[illegible] wöbas [illegible] [illegible] wöbar [illegible] increase

[illegible] wöm [illegible] wom [illegible] go on without stopping

[illegible] [illegible] arrive

[illegible] [illegible] string (a garland etc), let fall into; put on (clothes)

379 [illegible] wölang [illegible] wölangun / [illegible] } pass over

[illegible] wölal wölalun adorn

wölas [illegible] wölasun rejoice ✓

wös wösyaw be much

[illegible] [illegible] } open

[illegible]

[illegible] wal [illegible] be fickle

350 [illegible] [illegible] shave metal

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] , divide into six, multiply by six

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bear

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — breathe

[illegible] [illegible] be jealous of another

[illegible] [illegible] weep

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] = kindle

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] come to oneself from faint etc.

[illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be broken

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] circulate

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] marry, get a girl married

[illegible] [illegible] — [illegible]

हाते हौन्यौ be arrogant

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA

Specimen 1

Sharda Character

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

([illegible])

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

p.

List of words & phrases to be noted and used as test words for the discovery of the radical affinities of languages and for easy comparison; drawn up by Mr. Justice Campbell & Translated into Kash. by W. J. Elmslie Esq. M.D., Srinagar.

p. 98. Hair — [illegible]

House (La'r) —

101. Buy — Amá, [illegible] — ib

Air — [illegible].

p. 102 — A bad boy — Yachh [illegible]

" girl " [illegible]

Best — Yats

Pari - No. III 1887. Vol. LVI

Pro phulamut gulābla 15 ālīz ich hāsh
A'yeya, lās gayelya
kuhiï larjih bedeyas
(Mandur A'sas teh but gaga
(Old Lashani for many (?)

---

pau kāpet leændur, brelt pandit,
talim porihyudhasac, breni bráhma, gaga
suts, leeshanipārim; Shat sadhans,
Thapal Sarraf — Ḍ. Pandiyāï 1531

[illegible] → [illegible]

5. ज़ूल ब्लॉख : भारतीय आर्य भाषा : भूमिका :
अनुवाद : लक्ष्मीसागर वार्ष्णेय : प्र० हि० वी० ... समिति
हिन्दी विभाग, उत्तरप्रदेश : प्र० सं० 1963.

पृ. 3. १४वीं शताब्दी (ईसा) पूर्व के सीरिया-मेसोपोटामिया के आर्यों का केवल विशुद्ध [illegible] ही नहीं पाया जाता, वरन् वास्तव में उसी प्रकार के विकसित रूप जो भारत में संस्कृत [illegible]। किन्तु अभी यह निश्चित नहीं कहा जा सकता कि भारत का आक्रमण बाद में हुआ, अथवा बाद में उन्हीं जातियों के लोगों द्वारा हुआ अथवा वे ही भारत से लौट गये थे। वे ही [illegible] थे - जिनके नाम निश्चित: किन्हीं ईरानीय भाषाओं में संस्कृत के स्थान [illegible] रूप और मुख्यत: ईरानी के अनुसार कहा जा सकता है: ऑर्स्ताइन कोनो(?), सं० नृक - [illegible], [illegible] ..., सं० ५८।

५०. ये [illegible] प्रमाण भारत के बाहर गये आर्यों के अत्यंत प्राचीन ग्रन्थों, अर्थात् वेदों, के आधार से प्राप्त हो जाते हैं।

पृ. १: ऋग्वेद [illegible] युगों का [illegible] जिसकी [illegible] ... [illegible] पहले
[illegible]

+2. होते हैं। उनमें से दो की स्थापना की व्याख्या की गयी है;
किन्तु [illegible] प्रकट करते हैं कि यह [illegible] है;
ग्रासमान द्वारा - निर्धारित नियमों का अनुसरण
और साथ ही उनकी विलक्षणता के सब [illegible]
होते हैं व उनका [illegible] हुआ था। ज्यों-ज्यों इन प्राचीन
भाषाओं का ज्ञान तेज़ी के साथ बढ़ता गया,
विभिन्न विद्वानों ने इनका [illegible] परिवर्तन
-सम्बन्धी विशेषताओं का अध्ययन किया, अनियमितताओं
का नाश किया;....

---

२. प्रा० जर्मन की दो विशेषताएँ हैं: प्रथम,
ध्वनियों के नवीन वर्ग की उत्पत्ति, द्वितीय [illegible]
का लोप, यद्यपि उनमें [illegible] अपवाद [illegible]
हुई हैं। उनके लिए, प्रमुख विशेषताएँ [illegible] हैं:
प्रथम, स्पर्श ध्वनियों का क्रमिक विकास: महाप्राण
अघोष ध्वनियों का संघर्षीकरण, सानुनासिक [illegible]
अघोष ध्वनियों का संघर्षीकरण 1350 ई० पू०
देखें [illegible] - 'पहले' [illegible]; द्वितीय [illegible]

२ में [illegible] [illegible] अपवादों का

अ-महाप्राण, तालव्य ध्वनियों का दन्त्य ध्वनियाँ हो जाना (अ० [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible])

५) मध्यकालीन भा० भाषा की ओर किन्तु विकास, देखा कि जिनका विकास अब पूर्ण हो चुका है [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] । [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] के शिलालेखों के रूप में (ई०पू० २६० या २५० से लगभग। [illegible] उनका जो लिखित [illegible] [illegible] मिलता है। जो भा० [illegible] की सम्पूर्ण भा० इतिहास का प्रथम [illegible] है, उसकी तिथि और उसकी [illegible] [illegible] के अतिरिक्त, अनेक वास्तविक भाषाओं का तत्कालीन ज्ञान करने में उसका लाभ है।

६... अशोक के उत्कीर्ण लेखों से यह स्पष्ट ज्ञात हो जाता है कि मध्यकालीन भारतीय भाषा विभाजित थी और कुछ भाषाएँ अपने प्रभाव क्षेत्र से बहुत फैल गयी थीं। किन्तु ग्रन्थों में [illegible] के रूप [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] केवल

/अवधी कोश - रामाज्ञा द्विवेदी
28909 2281 D, 2981 D

ब्रजभाषा - धीरेन्द्र वर्मा - 238/D
250/D 333/D

/ब्रह्दवधा... - ... - 258/D

// ब्रजभाषा सूरकोश - प्रेमनारायण टंडन - 316/D
317/D, 318/D

Classical Dictionary of Hindu
Mythology - जे. डॉसन - 459/D
Pali literature and language - विल्हेल्म गैगर

/Comparative grammar of 28148 117/E
Prakrit languages - पिशेल 26704 160/E

2 ✗ //प्राकृत भाषाओं का व्याकरण 29117 692/E

✓बंगला भाषा तथा साहित्य का इतिहास - ... 675/E

✗ अपभ्रंश व्याकरण - ... 29669 677/E 29132

// तुलसी आधुनिक वातायन से - रमेश कुंतल मेघ
138-ई

/ भारतीय आर्यभाषा और हिन्दी
- सुनीति कुमार चाटुर्ज्या - 24/A

A ... - 34/B

(1) Dictionary of the Nepali language - 2?1-44/B

[illegible] - 101/B

[illegible] - 102/B

Historical Grammar of Apabhramsa - [illegible] 129/B

[illegible] - 138/B

[illegible]

25819 234/B, 25820 233/B, 25821 234/B

Linguistic peculiarities of Jnaneshwari — [illegible] - 237/B 26789

[illegible] - 285/B

3 A grammar of Nepali language - W.R.J. Morland-Hughes

[illegible] 26814 311/B 26807 312/B

(4) The Pronunciation of Kashmiri 26781 [illegible] - 550/B

(5) Grammar of Shina language - [illegible] 26809 557/B

New Nepali Course 26812 558/B

26813 559/B

Mattan - a temple (in ruins) in ksh. and Hindu priests known as priests of a mattan
II kings 11:18, II chronicle, 23:17

Sheva - or Siva II Samuel 20:25, Hindu temples & ~~...~~ rivers in many places in Jammu & Srinagar.

Ram · Ruth 4:19

Koulay yal (from Koul, kouli, Koula's)

Hashiya = Hosea p921 Scofield Ref Bible Hindu family name.

? Girda & Kalcha = mentioned in O.T.

Tikva. 2 Chron. 34:22 II Kings 22:14
(name used by K. Pundits)

Barzil. II Sam 21:8:8. Place in kashmir

हिन्दी के विकास के [illegible] का [illegible] – [illegible] – 776/B
831/B
पुरानी राजस्थानी – डॉ० [illegible] तिवारी – 60/D
[illegible] – 135/D

मो॰ हो (मा॰ हो वदन्) – of a Nāgarī; voc. (used as an exclamation of sorrow) alas! woe is me! Divyāv

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पण् pánate – to be worthy of admiration or to admire R.V. Pass. panayáte ib.
Caus. panayati, panayate – to regard with surprise or wonder, to admire, praise, acknowledge, R.V. (Ā) to rejoice at, be glad of (gen.)

उल्लल - shaking, trembling, to jump up.
उल्ललन - spring up

उल्लस - (ullasati - to) to shine forth, beam, radiate, be brilliant - BhP. pañcar. Śiś.; to come forth, become visible or perceptible, appear, BhP. Kathās. to resound Kathās Rājat. to sport, play, dance, be wanton or joyful, Amar. to jump, shake, tremble, be agitated, BhP.

उल्ली - Caus. P. lāpayati, to cause to lie down, put to bed (?) Kāśik on Pāṇ. 1.3,

उल्लोच - an awning, canopy

P. 660 726 [illegible] - sharp, shrill
Panini
[illegible]

P. 661-697. [illegible]

मागधी का विस्तार स्पष्ट है: इस दृष्टि से अर्धमागधी बोलियों को, जिनके चिह्न पश्चिम में दिल्ली और उसके बाद तक मिलते हैं, 'पूर्वी' कहना उचित होगा। अन्य [illegible] विभक्तियां वे केवल नवीन प्रमाण देती हैं और स्थानीयता की नयी विशेषतायें ~~[illegible]~~ प्रकट करती हैं।

१०.१८. पूर्णता की दृष्टि से अभी पैशाची का उल्लेख करना आवश्यक है, जो बाद के प्रमाण के अनुरूप एक बौद्ध सम्प्रदाय द्वारा प्रयुक्त हुई, और जो गुणाढ्य के मध्यमवर्गीय महाकाव्य के लिखने में प्रयुक्त हुई है: इस बृहत्कथा के केवल कुछ अंश शेष हैं। इस प्राकृत की प्रमुख विशेषता थी व्यंजनों की कठोरता; उदाहरणतः 'विधात्रे जैसे' [illegible], इसकी स्थानीयता अथवा (क्योंकि वैयाकरणों के अनुसार उसके विभिन्न रूप थे।) [illegible] स्थानीय रूपों को लेने की निश्चयतः भूल पायी जाती है।

भैरवी - अभिनव - संस्कृत सूत्र: (ईरानी)

पृ.१६ - केवल १४ शताब्दी में गुजराती के प्रबन्धक रचियों का, बिहार के विद्यापति का और बंगाल के महत्व प्रकाश का, जो अभी निश्चित रूप से बताया नहीं है, आविर्भाव हुआ।

भारतीय आर्य भाषा का मानचित्र देखें तो पहला लक्षण ध्यान आकर्षित करता है वह उसके क्षेत्र की अविच्छिन्नता है। यह लक्षण ब्राह्मण सभ्यता के, जो गहराई तक पहुँचने से पूर्व, उत्तर में हिमालय, आदि भाग तक ले गये हैं, विस्तार के अनुरूप है।

पृ.१८ - विभिन्न आधुनिक भाषायें अलग-अलग हो गयी प्राचीन भाषाओं का निर्माण करती हैं, और उनकी विशेषतायें किसे प्रकट करती हैं।

पृ.१९ यदि भा० आ० भाषा ईरान की तरफ से आयी है, तो यह निश्चित रूप से हिमालय के निचले हिस्से तक गयी है। ~~इसलिए बताता~~ है ...... के पास में अवश्य, तिब्बती बर्मी बोलने वाली प्राचीन तिब्बती भाषा और नेवारी बोली बोलने वाली आर्य जाति का इतिहास [illegible] है। बहिरंग

भाग से उधर तक फैला-फैला है जिसका अत्यधिक
महत्व है : कश्मीर, भारत के धुर छोर वाली गिलगित
तक सिन्धु की घाटी (पंजाब, सिन्ध), स्वात (कोहिस्तानी),
चित्राल (खोवार), कुनार और हिन्दुकुश के मध्य
काफ़िरिस्तान (कलाश, वाईगली, प्रसुन, पशाई),
और फिर काबुल नदी के पश्चिम में एक छोटे
(तीराही)। इस क्षेत्र में बोली जाने वाली बोलियों की माला
बनती है, जिनमें से अकेली कश्मीरी को ही लिखित
साहित्य का श्रेय प्राप्त है, और वे इस ~~बात~~
बात में शेष भारत की भाषाओं से ~~[illegible]~~ इस
तरह भिन्न हैं कि उन्हें एक विशेष कुल में रखने
की ज़रूरत होती है; बात तो यह है, कि उनका
पृथक्त्व ; जो बहुत प्राचीन है, उनकी अपनी विशिष्ट
विशेषताओं के बताने के लिए यथेष्ट है। इसके
अतिरिक्त उनमें से अनेक को उपेक्षित डालने
आगमनों के बावजूद तत्त्व (जैसी उनमें कई
उल्लेख मिलता है, कि उन्हें अत्यधिक भिन्न
बनाने की [illegible] की [illegible] है। कश्मीरी पर

ईरानी प्रभाव का ध्यान दीजिए, और (ध्यान दीजिए। भारतीय प्रभाव का भी विशेषतः उस का अधिक रहा है (क्योंकि संस्कृत सम्पर्क भी इस का केन्द्र रहा है), तो भी भौगोलिक-स्थिति की विवशताओं के अध्ययन का फल स्पष्टतः प्रतीत होता है कि 'ध्वनि' अधिकांशतः भारतीय हैं; केवल उनको 'प्राकृत' रूप रही हैं। उनमें व्यंजन और प्रायः स्वर-व्यवस्था पाये जाते हैं, उनमें शुद्ध घोष ध्वनियाँ हैं; तथा महाप्राण ध्वनियाँ भी हैं, आदि। केवल इस समुदाय की समस्या उपस्थित करता है कश्मीरी है (कतीयाँ बलंगाली, प्रथुरया बेला, अरबुन, गगरुवती), जिनमें कंठ्य ध्वनियों का ठोस प्रयोग हैं जो ईरानी की याद दिलाता है।

p. 236 PLACE

where? kōng, kūdi — behind, pǎti, adj. pǎtiny
where, kōṇa, kūdi — towards behind, pǎtoṛa
whence kōnyo — upwards, ǎjōṛa, ǎjaṛa (and ǎjā,
237 thence adō, sādō — ǔthal, on, gūshī), the adj. for
up to there, ādạ, dāi, sādạ dāi "upper" or "high"
here, nādạ, āhi, iṇạ — being ajīt, ǎjiny, gūshīt,
hence, nādō, ino, āhō — sūshīny, omīt, omīny, utzēlīt. ūthlīny
up to here nādạ, dāi, āhidāi, downwards, lehāri, lehāṛa
ing dāi etc.
out, dāso — lhali, lhatgṛa: the adj. being
near ēle, ēl — lhārīt, lharīny, chātīt,
far dūr — lhatīny
to that side, ōr, ōrgṛa, ūrāṛa: beyond, pār, pīri, pīaṛa,
adj. are ūrīt, ūriny
before muchō: adj. mūṣīny: with adj., pārīt, pāriny.
in front, bāṭā
towards the front mūchōṛa

Other Adverbs

why? kyē ch) — how, kaū dāt? often, lūkhār dān
very lā, kh. lai — slowly chūthē — again, phiri
therefore, ēsē ga — gūthāt; also, ga, ga, gē
no, nah, ne, na
likes, jūna, hāla (even (inferential), to

Prepositions

to, ṛṇ — behind, pātō, adj. pātīṇ

upto, dāi bījīshṭṇ — for, prasadeky, hīrīa

from, jo, zho — across, pār

with, along with, sōi lōshakī: — among, mazhō, mājā

personal pron. with sōi take the forms mā, tū, so, āsū, tsō, sāhō zīn, azho, ājō, dā — concerning bārābgr (w. gen.)

like, shāh (w. gen.)

beside, leāci, ēle, ēl, dī-

before, mūchō, adj. mūsiṇy.

CONJUNCTIONS

and, gṇ, ga, sē — but, Cākīn.

They are usually dispensed with.

242 THE GŪRĒSI DIALECT

NOUNS

	sing.	plur.
Nom.	ẓā, brother	ẓā-ṛī
Gen.	ẓaō,	-ṛō
Dat.	ẓālṇ	-rōṭṇ
Dep.	ẓā, ẓaā	-ṛō
Ag. I	ẓ... ēē	-ṛē...
Ag. II	ẓāsā	-ṛī sa

Sing. | plur.

Nom. bāl, boy — bāl
Gen. bālō̃ — bāl-ō̃
Dat. bāleṭa — -ō̃ṭa
Dep. bāl — -ō̃
Ag. I bālē̃ — -ĕīzhi
Ag. II bālsŭ — -sŭ

māh-ŭ, father, Gen. -ō̃; Dat. -ŭṭa; Dep. -ŭ, Ag. I -ē̃; Ag. II -ŭsŭ

gōṣ; house, Gen gōẓō̃: in the house, gōẓ, gōẓī: on the house, gōẓī, ă zhō̃ō. Nouns ending in ṣ, ṣ̌ & ṣ inflect as z, ẓ, ẓ respectively

Pronouns. (Fem. same as masc. except where indicated)

Nom. mō̃ī, I — bē we — Fem. bēā
Gen. myō̃. — ăsō̃
Dat. mō̃ṭē — ăsō̃ṭē
Dep. mō̃ — bē — bēā
Ag. I mēī — bēsŭ — bēāsŭ
Ag. II mōsŭ — bēsŭ — bēāsŭ
Nom. tŭ, thou, — tsō̃ — Fem. tsā̃
Gen. [illegible] — tsē̃

sing.	plur.
Dat. tŭṭĕ	tsōṭē
Pref. tu, tŭ	tsō̃
Ag. I thō̃	tsạīzhi, tsēīzhi - tsānēīzhi
Ag. II. tŭsŭ	tsōsŭ tsāsŭ
Nom. so, he, that, it. fem. sĕ	sō fem sā
Gen. sĕ sō	sāhō̃
243 Dat. sŏsĕṭĕ	sāhōṭē
Pref. sösi, sös	sāhō
Agl sạsĕī: fem sạsō	sạṇĕīzhO
Ag. II sōsŭ	sēsŭ, sösŭ.

With the prep. ūzhạ, upon, the word zhi is prefixed and the pronouns take the forms mō̃, bē, tŭ, tsō̃, sēsi, sahō, e.g. tsō zhi ūzhā, upon you.

Demonstrative

Nom. ā, that	ā : fem. ayā!
Gen. āsō̃	asō̃. ayezha-hō̃
Dat. āsĕṭē	ahōṭe - hōṭĕ
etc.	[illegible] hēīzhi, nēīzhi
	etc.

	Sing.	plur.
Nom.	nŭh, he, that; fem. nĕh	nĭh: fem. nĕẽ
Gen.	nis-õ	nih-õ. nĕin-õ
Dat.	-ṣṭĕ	etc. etc.
prep.	-e	
Agt.	-ĕĩ	ĕĩzhi, ĕĩzhi

Agent? Nom. anõ, this: Gen. anis-õ, Fem. aĩ, Gen. adĕõ

Dat. ĕtĕ etc.

kōī, who? masc. and fem. Gen. kē-sõ: Dat. -sṭĕ: prep. -ĩ or -sĩ Agt. -sĝĩ: from whom, kēĩzho; near whom.

kēsĩ & kăci or kēī dhi, thing, what, not declined.

Genitives change according to the gender & number (but not the case) of the noun qualified i.e. possessed. e.g. myõ, my: w. masc. sing. nom. myõ; fem. sing. mĕĕ: pl. masc. & fem. mĕh.

āsõ, of that, has āsũ, āsĕĩ, āsĕh as w for the others

hölf ü bāgai along with sọ̈rụ̈ fem. here.

244. VERBS

✓ sui VERBS SUBSTANTIVE
them

hȫs, I am	hȫs
hȫ	hȫk
hü̃	hȫ
245 Fem. hãis or hẽs	hais or hẽs
hãi or hẽ	haik or hẽk
hī̃	hai or hẽ.

~~say~~ āsh yūnụ, be

Fut. āsim, I shall be	āsoh
āsē	āsak
āsëi	āsen
Past. asülos, I was	asilës
asülo	asilëk
asülo	asili
Fem. asilyës	asilyelk
asilye	asilyelk
asilyë	asilyë

p. 246 pyōn, drink

	sing	plur.
Imperat.	pī	piā
Fut.	pīm	pīōn
	piē	piāth
	pī	piēn

khōnu, eat

Imperat.	khĕ	khyā
Fut.	khom	khōn
	khā	khāth
	khā	khōn
Past.	khyōs	khiēs
	khyō	khieth
	khyān	khiē

fem. sing. khyēs, khyē, khī plur. same as masc.

Agent – khāh.

Intrans. verbs.

The past tense is on the model of āsu[?] but

In all tenses the subject in the nom. case

bozhōnu, go

Fut. mō bozhem, bozhĕm etc.

Imperat- tŭ bo tsō bozhā

Past. mō gās be gēs

tŭ gā tsō geth

so gā sō gē

Partic. gē, having gone.

ōnu, to come

	sing	pl.
Imperat.	ēh	yā
Fut	ēm	ōn
	ē	yāth
	ēi, ōi	ēh
Past	ālos	ālĕs
	ālo	ālĕth
	ālŭ	ālĕ
fem	ālyĕs	ālyĕs
	ālĕ	ālyĕth
	āli	ālyĕ

Conjugation of verbs

To conjugate most verbs it is sufficient to know the fut. & past

arrive, īphy-ōnu -om -ālos

ascend khăzhiyōnu, khăzĭm khătos: imperat. khăs khăzā

" cause to, put on clothes, khăl-yōnu -ĕm -ōs

attach (kindi lăgnā) sōnu, sōĕm, sōās

attach (" lăgnā) săcyōnu săcĕm sătos

born, be, zhōnu, zhom, zhālos

burn (intr.) dăzhōnu, dăzhĭm, dădos

bury, insert, vyōnu, vīm ~~vyōs~~ vyās

cold, be (person) ṣayōnu, ṣaĕm ṣailos

cross (river etc.) tar-yōnu, -ĕm -ilos

descend vazhyōnu, văzĕm vătos

" cause to, take of clothes, val-yōnu, -ĕm -ōs

explain pănzh-airyōnu - ārĕm - airĕas

fall pōnu -pĕm -pōlos

fear bozh-yōnu -ĕm -ilos subj. in Ag. case, al- though the past is in intrans. form

finish mōzhizh-ōnu -ĕm -ilos

forget amŭshōnu amŏshĕm amōtos

grind, ... pĕ.yōnu pĕ... pĕzā's

hear, understand	pănu-zyōnu	-zhĕm	-dos	subj. in agent case
hungry, be	ŭny-ayōnu	aiĕm	-āilos	
keep, rear	răch-yōnu	-ĕm	-ās	
laugh	hazhyōnu	hăzĕm	hazilos	
learn	sinc-ōnu	-ĕm	-ĭlos	subj. in Ag. case.
lost, be	năsh-yōnu	-ĕm	-e notas	
love	cil-yōnu	-ĕm	-ās	
mend	pray-ōnu	-ĕm	-ās	
obey	măn-yōnu	-ĕm	-ās	
preserve,	băcăv-izhōnu	-izhĕm	-ĭlos	
read, ~~say~~	pay-ōnu	-ĕm	-ās *	
read, say,	razhyōnu	răzĕm	razhās *	
reap	lyōnu	lĕm	lās	
sew	siōnu	sim	siās	[illegible]
show	căkay-ōnu	ĕm	-ās	see look
[illegible]	păshay-ōnu	ĕm	-ās	see "see"
sow	zhăl-yōnu	-ĕm	-ās	
tear (i...)	[illegible]			do

§15

tired, be | sămyōny | sōmĕm | ssmilos
visible, be | păshizh-ōny | -ĕm | -ĭlos
walk | yă-zhōny | -zĭm | -tos imperat.-yăs, yĕza
warm oneself (at fire, etc.) | tapizh-ōny | -ĕm | -ĭlos
wash | duzh-aiyōny | -ărĕn | -yairĕas
write | likh-yōny | -ĕn | -yăs

Adverbs

Time

249

when? kăra — day after tomorrow, cĭdi
when, kăra — yesterday, bōtah
now, wōta — day before yesterday, byălĕ
afterwards, pătō — in the morning, lostĕĭ
always, zăp, dēskaŭ — by night, ratō
today, ăsh — early, căl
tomorrow, lōstĕ — by day, sungō
never, zătnai, zătna

Place

where? kōn — above, mĭzhă
where, kōn — upwards, ăzhăta

whence? kōno — out, dăōō
whither, kōng ta — near, ōt
there, ādi, săda — far, dūr
thence, ādō, sădō — before; mŭchōn
up to there, āda dăn, săda dăn — to the front, mŭchōta
thither (there) — behind pătō
here, năda, āni, ina — towards behind, pătōta
hence, nădō, āinzō, inō — beneath, lehōri
up to here, năda, dăn, āni dăn, ina dăn.

p. 250 OTHER ADVERBS

why, kyĕh, zhokaiti — slowly, chūta
very, lā, lem-lāi — quickly, lōko
therefore, anikăti — often, tushār, dāme
how? zhokaiti, kadāiti — again, phārē, băra
no, not, nai, ne

Prepositions

of - suffix - ō — upon, above, ăzhā, generally
to, -ta, ke — azhā, ăzhā
from zhō — zn, azhō

with: alongwith, sậi, sātị̂   before, mūçhō̃
" instrumental, gīh   behind, after, pātō̃
for the sake of, kārī (w. fem. gen.)   across, pārị̂
beside, kāçị̂   among, māzhī
   about, concerning, kārị̂.

A5

CONJUNCTIONS

are usually expressed with; and, also g.

p. 273   THE PRĀS DIALECT

Spoken by Sins between the Zoji Lā & Kārgil on the way to Leh. It closely resembles Gūrēsī & Koh. It has two sounds not noticed in Gu. viz. cerebral ḷ & ḡ. The former not noticed in Koh.

NOUNS

	sing.	pl.
Nom.	āshp, horse	-i
Gen.	-o	-o
Dat.	-ivē	-ove
Prep.	-i	-o
Ag. I	-ēi	-oho
Ag. II	-ī̆sh	-osh

Nom. ẓā, brother, ẓā-rü
Gen. ẓēo -ro
Dat. ẓaukḍē -ṛē
Prep. ẓaua -rü
Ag. I ẓauēi -rü zhạ
Ag. II ẓāsü -rü sü

pus, son has Dat. puçāḷē, babo, old man, father, has
Gen. babo: dat. babēṛē

Nom. sās, sister ✓ sāzār-ē
Gen. sāz-ō -o
Dat. -üṛē -üṛē
Prep. -ü -ü
Ag. I -o -üzhạ
Ag. II sāssē -üsü

Nom. azh-ī mother } No plur.
Gen. -au
Dat. -īṛē or -ēṛē
Prep. ī or ē
Ag. I -ē
Ag. II -ēsē

[illegible] plural
[illegible] plural

Pronouns

	Singular	Plural	
Nom.	mĕh, I	be, we	
Gen.	myō̃.	ăso	
Dat.	mō̃lĕ mō̃rĕ (also mū̃lĕ, mū̃rĕ)	ăsolĕ, ăsorĕ	
Prep.	mō̃ (also mū̃)	ăso	
Ag I	mī̃	asō̃zhə	
Ag II	mō̃sŭ (also mū̃sŭ)	bēsŭ	
Nom.	tū, thou	tsō, you	Fem tsō
Gen.	thō	tsō	tsō
Dat.	tulĕ, turĕ	tsolē, tsorĕ	tsorĕ
Prep.	tu	tso	tsō
Ag. I	thō	tsozhə	tsanŭzhĕ
Ag II	tusĕ	tsosĕ	tsāsĕ
Nom.	so, he, fem, se	sĕ, they	
Gen.	āso	sĕso	
Dat.	āsĕrĕ	sĕserĕ	
Prep.	āsĕ	sĕsĕ	
Ag I	sĕsĭ	Sanoizhĕ	
Ag II	sosĕ	sĕsĕ	

-

Fem. nom. sing. as se, otherwise like fem. and the same.

The syllable -sĕ after a vowel is often pronounced -zĕ

Before the preposition nāla, with, the suffix -si is added to the root, as āsspisi nāla, with a horse

The pref. pātĕnbo, behind, has the same construction, and we have tŭsi pātĕnbo, behind thee, mŏsi pātĕnbo, behind me: zaussi pātĕnbo, behind the brother.

The pref. azhā, upon, is added directly to the root: āshpi azhā, on the horse. gōka azhā, on the horse, sēsa azhā, on the head.

The accus. has generally the same form as the nom. ~~This is the case with the words~~

The genit. is used as an adj. and changes for gender and numbers of noun possessed, but not for case. Thus we have myō, my, when agreeing with a sing. masc. noun. If the noun possessed is fem., it becomes mī: it pl., myĕ or mĕ for both masc. & fem. Similarly for other pronouns we have

āso, our, ăsĕi, ăsē; thō, thee, thei, thē, your, tsĕi, tsē ăso, his, āsĕi, āsē: sĕso, their, sĕsĕi, sĕsē: and for nouns āshpo, of a horse, āshpĕi, āshpe, and so on.

Pablo Picasso is deadly as old as the electric lamp. He is still the supreme culture-hero of our ~~century~~ century.

"We feel that no hand has ever possessed a greater gift of wonder, of revealing in one single, decisive stroke the mystery of life in all its profundity" – José Bergamin.

~~The man has be~~

Sir Anthony Blunt, flatly declares that "Picasso is no longer a modern painter," and that "after 1945, he ceased to hold the leading position in modern painting."

Leo Castelli: "Picasso is not an important force in mod. painting now. But he is still an incredibly important figure because of what he has been. He's not just a painter. He's one of the towering figures of this century and all times."

Mithsaic [illegible]

Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno Crispín de Crispiniano de la Santísima Trinidad Ruiz Picasso.

Picasso: "I can hardly understand the importance given to the word research in modern painting. In my opinion, to search means nothing in painting; to find is the thing."

Nietzche: Zarathustra: 'You must become a chaos if you would give birth to a dancing star.'

It (picasso's aim) was to reconcile history with Eros, to live as both gratified savage and historically dissatisfied modern.

~~[illegible]~~

275. Demonstrative Pronouns

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	anŭ, this	ani
Gen.	anŭ-sŭ	anī-no
Dat.	-sĕrĕ	-norĕ
Prep.	-sĕ	-no
Ag. I	-sĕi	-nozha
Ag. II	-sĕ	-sĕ
Nom.	zho; this	zhĕ
Gen	zhe-sŭ	zhĕ-no
Dat	-serĕ	-norĕ
Prep	-sĕ	-no
Ag. I	-sei	-nozhĕ
Ag. II	zhosĕ	-sĕ

Interrogative Pronouns

koi, who? Gen. ke-so; Dat. -sĕrĕ, Prep-sĕ Ag. I kyĕsĕi Ag II kŏĕsĕ.

Indeclinables: zhŏh, zhăik what? kăcā, kăcāk, how much or many? also ăcā, ăcāk, so much or many.

bĕge, b[illegible] [illegible] be[illegible] also

बृहन्नरत्नमाला
पं. राम शुक्ल शास्त्री
सं० एज्यूकेशन सोसायटी प्रिंटिंग सेंटर, मद्रास
Sanskrit Education Society Madras.

136

(136) "कुरु लौल्यै", लौल्यम् = गर्वः, चापल्यं वा

बालकः न अवक्षितव्यम् बालकनीयम्

140 काम्यम् (काम्य), बालकयम्!

बालकः

143 (144) "बकबन्धने दीक्षां वहति बकिरलतइमे
बालकं वकनामकः बाचयमानः

१०.१२४
(160) "कत्थ श्लाघायाम्
श्लाघा - गुणाख्यानः, इति क्षीरस्वामी
कत्थितम्, कत्थयितम्

पृ० २१२. कुप क्रोधे कुपितः, कुपित्वा कुप्यितः
कुप्यितः (अकर्मक?)

४१. उन्दी क्लेदने

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१०३ उदं मने [illegible] च

(१०६) [illegible]

भाग २ पृ० २५४

(२५५) कुष विलेखने निलेखनम् = उत्कर्षणम्

निकुषित: (निकुषितः)

पृ० ३३५

(३२२) क्षोट क्षेपे 'क्षपे इति धातुकाव्ये'

पृ०३७८ (२२४) लग मन्थे

मन्थ: = विलोडनम् (लग)

पृ०४६८

(486) "कक्क [illegible]ने"

३६६ गल अदने पृ३८० (३८८) गल स्रवणे

(३८६)

२८२ "(उन्दी क्लेदने, उन्दन्ति च"

उन्दनम् = क्लेदनम्

Adjs. — The only adjs. which change for the gender and number of noun are those which end in -ŭ; they have masc. sing -ŭ, fem. sing. -i m.pl. -ĕ, f.pl. -i

Pr. 2.2.6

& some changes for case. Adjs used as nouns are declined as nouns.

Comparison — There are no comparative or superlative forms. Comparison is expressed by means of the preposition zho, from, than, with the positive.

Thus, siō, good, mō zho siō, better than I: būra zho siō, better than all, best.

VERBS

VERB SUBSTANTIVE

	Singular	Plural
Present	haūs, I am	hēs
	haū	hēt
	haū	hā
Fem.	hāīs hāī hāī	hās hāt hāī
Past	ăsīlos	-ēs
	-o	-ēth
		eh
Fem.	[illegible] -(y)e -(y)ith	-(y)e.

arōnụ, bring

(Note the letter r (not ṛ as in other dialects)

Imperat. arēh — a arĕā

Conj. Part. arē, having brought. — .. ōn

Fut. — ē — eāt

— ēi — ĕh

277. khōnụ, eat

	Sing.	Plur.
Imperat.	khah	khō
Fut.	khũm	khōh
	khā	khĕāt
	khā	khōn
Pres. Ind.	khũmus khaũ, khiẽ	khōhās khĕt khōhr
Past.	khyās	khis
	khyā	khit
	khyaũ	khī

Fem. khyēs khyē khī : plur. same as masc.

dyōnụ, give

Imperat. dēh — dyā

Fut. dēm — dēā

daã (Fem. daĩ — dēāt diait

dēn dĭi dẽ (f. dĕi, dĕni) — den

Pres. Ind.	sing masc.	fem.	plur. masc.	fem
	dĕm -ŭs.	-ĕs	dom-ăs	-ăs
	daũ	daĩ	dĕãt	dĕaīt
	dĕũ	daĩ	din-e	-i

Past- dās

TIME

kăre, when?   ăz, today

kăre, when   losta, tomorrow

kotĕ now   byĕlā, yesterday

PLACE

ani, here   kōh, where

anĕō, hence   om, upwards

anidăk, up to here   khăr, khāri, down, (-wards) on the ground

adi, there   dūr, far

adĕō, thence   ēle, near

adidăk, up to there   muchō rĕ, forwards

kōh, where

Lāo, very, fem. Lāi   Others   bochĕ, very much

dā conjunctive particle.

or. Another word dā is a conjunction

Prepositions

mĕzhĕ, in front of
mŭchhō̃, in front of
dale, up to
zho, zhoto, from, than
-rĕ, -lĕ, to

gĕ, with (instrumental), by means of
ăzhō', along with
pātĕnobo, behind
-o- -ō, from.

Conjunctions

go, gĕ, and also
dā, or.

१. [illegible] कृतियों के [illegible].

२. [illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible] २. [illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] है [illegible]

२. [illegible] —

[illegible]

[illegible] —

[illegible] — [illegible]

४. [illegible] —

[illegible] — [illegible] —

[illegible] — [illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible]

५. नीति सिद्धान्तों की कड़ी निन्दा लिखते - पात्र
लिपटी, कुँवर हृदय प्रसंग, संकेत पर मूलचन्द और
लोगों की अंतर्विरोध की विडम्बना सांकेतिकता
स्थानों में निकलें - लेकिन उसको आती है
कुछ नहीं - प्रसंगों, परिस्थितियों - और
मानसिकताओं की तात्कालिक वास्तविकता ही बाकी
कुछ बात, विडम्बना, वक्रोक्ति है, व्यक्तित्व -
देशी ढांचा - overlooking - नयी शैली
उलझा - उलझा - अंतरालों में उलझा - [illegible]
की बात नहीं। [illegible] के [illegible] बातें -
लिपटी हुई उन्हें अक्सर।

६. कोई [illegible] हटता नहीं। [illegible] -
[illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible] - गहरी
[illegible] नहीं - विरोध करो [illegible]
[illegible] उठते - [illegible] नहीं -
होती - [illegible]
[illegible]

इन्दुमति [illegible] — [illegible] के [illegible] —
उसके लोकगीतों की प्रकृति [illegible] की विशेषता
[illegible] [illegible] की [illegible] [illegible] को उपन्यास —
[illegible] [illegible] की [illegible] है [illegible] जीवन
के बहुत [illegible] [illegible] के [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible]

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१. आँचलिक उपन्यास "किसी प्रदेश की रहस्यमयी जीवनानुभूति ..."

" आँचलिक उपन्यास का उद्देश्य है किसी स्थान पर व्यतीत समय में जीते हुए अंचल के व्यक्तित्व के समग्र पहलुओं को उद्घाटित करना। ... अंचल के व्यक्तित्व-जीवन-दृ[illegible] को अंकित करने के लिए लेखक [illegible] मोटी रेखायें खींचता है, नहीं पतली, उन उपशाखाओं को भरने के लिए [illegible] किन्तु

उसकी भूमिका से जोड़ देता है। अनेक पर्वों,
उत्सवों, परम्पराओं, विश्वासों, व्यवहार के प्रकारों
गीतों, कथाओं, प्रकृति के रंगों, खान-पान - रहन-सहन-
मूल्यों, जातियों आदि से मिलकर बना हुआ अंचल-
का जीवन अभिव्यक्ति के लिए इसी माध्यम की
अपेक्षा करता है। अतः आंचलिक उपन्यासकार
इस दिशा में करने की अपेक्षा पूरे अंचल
की चतुर्मुख यात्रा करता है और उन उपादानों
को यहाँ से वहाँ से चुनता है जो मिलकर
अंचल की समग्रता का निर्माण करते हैं। वे वास्तव में
विभक्त नहीं होते इनमें एक अंतःसूत्रता होती है।
विभाजन नहीं आता है इसलिए कि उसकी
निगाहें उस प्रकार के विभाजन की अभ्यस्त नहीं
हैं।

३. यह उपन्यास उन मूल्यों से जुड़ा
रहता है जो अंचल की अपनी विशिष्टता

लेकर भी एक तरह अपनी आंतरिक सार्वभौमिकता

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

272. Part III

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

T.G.B. Ṣiṇā Grammar

P. 219. CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

(K)

(1) Of the form "if he eats this will live"; protasis and apodosis both fut. in sense. K. has protasis in past, apodosis fut. mõ khyās to mirim, if I eat this I shall die. In a variety of this the pres. ind. may be used in the protasis:

hăro to hăr, na hărõ to phăl thē: If you are taking this (i.e. if you wish to take it), take it, if you are not taking it, leave it. [You sing. plur. – hărẹtē, thēā]

sēsi hăro to hărtā, na hăro to na hărtā, if he is taking it (wishes to take it,) let him take it, if he is not taking it, let him leave it. Hărtā is concessive, corresponding to Gilgiti hărot, hărotẹ.

220 mõ belā āl-to (or ālosbit-to), sābsē mūrẹ proissdei bile, if I had come yesterday, the Sahib would have given me a pice.

ăsē jabāṭi (cor.) khēun bit-to, bish ne mirie bile (or ne mūrizhēi to) if he had eaten the medicine, perhaps he would not have died.

koē ... to, ... bile, if anyone had come, I should have done it.

āl-to, bil-to and bile are indeclinable. The form with simple āl-to may mean either "were to come", or "had come", while that with ālos bil-to or ālo bil-to must mean "if he had come" etc. (bil-to contracted from bile and to). To, the particle of subordination, plays an important part in all subord. clauses.

mō āl-to or ālos bil-to, if I were to come or had come
tsi āl-to or ālo bil-to, if thou wert to come or hadst come
yo āl-to or ālo bil-to, if he were to come or had come.
bēo āl-to or ālĕs bil-to, if we were to come, or had come
tso-āl to or ālet bil-to, if you were to come, or had come
yē āl-to or ālĕ bil-to, if they were to come or had come.

Fem. change ālos, ālo, ālo, ālĕs, ālet, ālĕ into aịlis, aịli, aịli, aịlis, aịlit, aịli: mō āl-to or aịlis bil-to —

Temporal Clauses (Hor.)

"At the time of doing" is rendered by khen or khin, time, with the verb in the tense required by the sense

mō ṭiki lehyās khēni (or khini), at the time that I was coming, at the time ... time.

tso ālet khēni (or khini), while you were coming, at you came at the time.

khēṇ may be used with the infin.

ṭiki khōnāi khēṇ bilū: bread eating-of time became, it is time to have food.

221 - PURPOSE, Contingent, Result (Ch.)

Purpose is expressed by the fut. with or without bite. A connecting conjunction is not required.

thūlo bātshō hălāl khēā, bēsū khōn ~~thus~~ khushālteā thōn, kill the fat calf that we may eat and be happy. Purpose may also be expressed by the dative of the infin: ~~ṭiki thōngā~~

ṭiki thōngāra gou: bread eating-for he went, he went to have food.

Kāshmīrī Influence

The gūrēs and Tilel people are bilingual speaking both Kash. and S. Their dialect has several points of resemblance to Kash. not found in Kohistānī. The following may be noted:-

222 (i) bozhi, ought, from bozhōnu, go, corresponding to Kash. gatshi, from gatshun, go: as bozhi cāky...

one ought to look, Lahn. gătshi wŭchŭn.

(ii) The use, though to a very limited extent, of pronominal suffixes: hŭi, is to thee; Lahn.; chŭy (chū, is, Lahn. chŭh).

kŭṭĕmĕkh, I shall beat them: Lahn. mārăkh: (kŭṭem[illegible], I shall beat: Lahn. mārậ).

(iii) The partially adjectival nature of genitives, which change according to the number and gender of the nouns governed, but do not change for case. The genitives in the Drās dialect of Ṣiṇạ̈ do the same.

(iv) The vocabulary has a few Lahn. words not used in Kōhistānī, as sāṛậ, half-more than; sāṛậ ṣār, 4½: Lahn. sāḍậ tsōr. sāḍậ, quarter more than, sāḍậ ăṣṭh, 8¼, Lahn. Sawāḍậ ōṭh: thăṭh, butter; Lahn. thăī (Ksh. gīh) kădŭl bridge (Ksh. sĕō, kăṛtŭl): r in prōṇụ̂ (Ksh. pōṇụ̂) is also Lahn.

A number of other words show the influence of Lahn.

The Drās people are bilingual, speaking ~~puṅik~~ Purik in addition to Ṣiṇā & Ladakhi. This applies only to the Drās plain, further down the valley they cannot speak Ladakhi. In Drās one notices a sharply hissed s which is not unlike the Ladakhi ts, though it has less of the t element.

Accidence of the K. dialect

Nouns.
Masc.

	singular	plural
Nom.	māl-ụ father	a
Gen.	-oï	-o
Dat.	-aṛạ	-aṛạ -ạreï
Prep.	-ạ (jo, jạ; zho, kăcit)	-ạ(j)e, jeï, zho, kăci etc
Ag. I	-oï	
Ag. II	-ạsạ, ăsẹ, ạsụ	-asạ, etc

In ordinary speech no diff. between the sing. & plur. forms of jo and ṛạ.

Nom.	bāl, boy	băli
Gen.	bal-i	bal-o
Dat.	-ạṛạ	o-ạṛạ

Masc

	Sing.	Plur
Prep.	~~băli~~ -a̭	~~bălŭ~~ jĕ ja̭ -ŭ
Ag. I	băli	bălŭ jĕ ja̭
Ag. II	bălsa̭ etc.	bălŭsa̭ etc.
Nom.	za̭ brother	za̭r-ŭ
Gen.	za̭-wĕi	-o
Dat.	-ōa̭ra̭	-ŭra̭
Prep.	-wā	-ŭ
Ag. I	-wī or -wī	-ŭ, jĕ, ja
Ag. II	-wī or -wī	-ŭsa̭ etc.

Sometimes k - ăk is affixed to the root; in this case the suffixes are attached to the k: dĕkāna̭kei for dĕkānei, of a servant; ndeăra̭kara̭, for ndeăra̭ra̭, to a servant.

Feminine

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	ce-i	cei
Gen.	-i	cō
Dat.	-ira̭	cōra̭
Prep.	ce-i	cō
Ag. I	-i	cōje
Ag. II	-ira̭ etc	ceisa̭, etc.

All nouns ending in s and sh inflect in z and zh
nom. säs, sister, gen. säz-ei, plur. säzär-ü

Nom.	mā, mother	mălăr-ŭ
Gen.	măl-ei	-o
Dat.	-ar̥ạ	-ŭr̥ạ
Pref.	ạ	-ŭ
Ag I	-o	-ŭ jé
Ag. II	masạ, mas etc.	-ŭsạ etc.

Pronouns

Nom.	mō̃, mō̃h, I	bē
Gen.	meĭ	ăs-o
Dat.	mür̥ạ	-ur̥ạ
Pref.	mō̃	-o
Ag. I.	mō̃sŭ, mōs, mō̃	-ā, bēsŭ, bēs
Ag II.	mō̃sŭ, mōs	-bēsŭ, bēs

The masc. & fem. are the same except that in the nom. pl. & ag. plur. the fem. has the additional forms bā, bāsŭ. (Singular of the Ag. is audible) It also interchanges with [illegible] other pronouns.

225

	Sing.	Plur
Nom.	tū, tsom	tso
Gen.	thei	tsei
Dat.	tūrậ	tsorậ
Prep.	tŭ	tso
Ag I	thō, tūsū etc.	tsā, tsosu etc.
Ag II	tūsū, etc.	tsosū, etc.

The mas. & fem. are the same.

Nom.	so, he, that, it, fem. sĕ	se
Gen.	sĕsei	săn-ei
Dat.	sĕsậrậ	-orậ
Prep.	sesei	- ō
Ag. I	sosi sosậ etc.	-ạ̄, sesậ etc.
Ag. II	sosậ ~~...~~ etc.	sesậ etc.

Except in nom. sing. mas & fem. the same.

Nom	ā, that	ā̄	Mas. & fem. same.
Gen.	āsei	āyin-ei	
Dat.	āsa-ậrậ	-orậ	
Prep.	-ị̂,		
Ag. I.	-	āsậ	
Ag. II	- ậ	āsậ	

Sing.		plur.
Nom.	yō, fem. ye, this	ye
Gen.	yĕs-ei	yĭn-ei
Dat.	-ara	-ōra
Prep.	-a	-ō
Ag. I	-i, -a	-a
Ag. II	-a	yĭsa

Masc. and fem. the same except in Nom sing.

Nom.	nŭh, fem. nĭh, he, she, it etc.	nĭh
Gen.	nŭs-ei fem. nĭs-ei	nĭn-ei
Dat.	-ara, -ara	-ōra
Prep.	- a -a-	-ō
Ag. I	-i, -a, -i, -a	-a
Ag. II	-a -a	nĭsa

} mas. fem same in plur.

Nom.	ădau, of this or that kind	ădei
Gen.	-ei	ădĕai-i
Dat.	-ra	-ra
Ag. I	-i	ădĕe
Ag. II	--	ădais

228 VERBS

VERB SUBSTANTIVE

Sing.	Present	Plur.
	hũs or hănũs, I am	hās or hănăs, we are
	hũ or hănũ, thou art	hăt(h) or hănăt(h), you are
	hũ or hănu, he is	hā or hănạ, they are.
Fem.	hēs or hainĕs	hēs or hainĕs
	hē or haini	hēt(h) or hainĕt(h)
	hī or haini	hē or haini

~~Thematic~~ Past

asilos	fem. ēs	-ēs fem do.
-o	" -ĕ	-ēth " "
-o	" ĕ	-ĕ " "

229. PASSIVE

The passive is made by inserting ij or ich after the root. The ~~f~~ verb is then conjugated regularly as ~~e~~ in ~~an~~ intrans. verb. It is probable that often the idea of such a verb is middle rather than passive. ātijōm, to be brought: ātijam, I shall be brought : ātijilos, I was ~~too~~ brought.

a passive partic. is formed directly from the active verb by adding -īlu (plur.-īlạ: fem. sing. & plur. īli) to the active root:-

āṭīlụ, having been brought, brought.

230. Sing. plur.

	Sing.	plur.
Imperat.	hăr	hăra
Concessive	hărtā	
Future	hăr-ĕm	-on
	-e	-āth
	-ĕi	-ĕn
Pres. Ind.	hăr-ạmŭs	-onăs
	-õ	-ạthā
	-o	-ĕna
Pres. Perf.	hăr-ạmŭs	-onŭsa
	-ā	-ạtho
	-ā	-ạhs

Past hăreas etc.

Subjects of intrans. verbs are in nom.; those of trans. are in Ag. I for past tenses & in Ag. III for other tenses. In Siri. Ag. II is frequently used instead of Ag. I.

Similarly declined is kĕdan, of what kind? or that kind which.

Nom. ăsō, that very
Gen. - ăsō-sei
Dat. - sar̤a̤
Agl - si
Ag II - sa̤

For the plur. one of the other demonstrative pronouns are:

Nom. anū that; fem anī
Gen masc. & fem anusĕiele.

Nom. kōi, kōe, who, anyone, someone.

Gen.	- kōs-ei	fem. kēs-ei
Dat.	- ar̤a̤	- ar̤a̤
Prep.	- i a	- i
Ag. I	- i, - a̤	- i - a̤

Indeclinable: kehaū, who or what (interrog.) or which or what (relative) joh, jo, zhoh, zho, jei, zhei, a meaning "what!", anything, something - jei, hei used only [illegible] as [illegible] ... jeigo ... ēlo, no one or nothing at all came.

akī, self (nom.); ăcāh, so much, or many, kăcāh, how much or many.

The genitives of nouns & pronouns have not the adjectival character which they have in so many Indian languages, but remain unchanged no matter what may be the gender, case or number of the word following i.e. the word ~~indicating~~ indicating the thing possessed.

Adjs.

Adjs. are generally of the same form as nouns and are not declined for case unless when used as nouns. Those ending in -ŭ have fem. sing. -ĭ -ī, masc. plur. -ĕ, fem. plur. -ī.

mistŭ mahṇ~~z~~ei gōṭ, a good man's house

khăci cei dī, a bad woman's daughter.

230. -ōny come

	sing	plur
Imperat.	ĕ(h)	yā
Fut.	ĕm	ōn or ĕ
	ē	yēth
	ōi	ēn
Imperf.	emuḍa	ōnḍa
	ēs	ēāṭha
	ēa	ēna.

The occurrence of cerebral ṇ in the 1st plur. fut. & imperf. is interesting.

231. pyōny, drink

Fut.	pīm	pīon
	pīe	pīath
	pīe	pīn
Past.	pīas	pēes
	pīā	pēet
	pīon	pēga

Fem. pē, es - e - e - es - et - eg,

231. khyon eat

	sing	plur.
Fut.	khyun	khon
	khā	khāt
	khā	khon
Past	khy-ās	khi-es
	-ā	-ēt
	-on	-ēge.

236. Adverbs

TIME

when kărē'
when, kărē', to
now: cē
afterwards pātā'
to-day - zāpi, hāmetha
yesterday ăsh
yesterday morning, byāla
day before yesterday mūsīn
to-morrow dōci
day after to-morrow [illegible]

in the morning locākyo, doveho
by night, rāto
by day, sūnjo
this year aan kāl
next year, cā kōl
last year pātin kol
year before last mūsīn kāl
ever zāt, kărē'
never, zāt, kārē,
[illegible] negative

इन्दु धर द्विवेदी
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